The JOHN CARTER BROWN Library

Collecting for Scholarship, 1846–1959

An Exhibition opened October 10, 1959
on the occasion of the Meeting at Brown University
of the Bibliographical Society of America

I - II

EUROPEAN BACKGROUND

The collecting interest of Sophia Augusta Brown, that is, Mrs. John Carter Brown, widow of the founder of the Library, turned in the direction of incunabula, illuminated manuscripts, and fine books in general rather than towards the source works of American history which had been her husband's chief concern. After his death in 1874 Mrs. Brown purchased seven illuminated manuscripts of extraordinary artistic quality and textual importance; splendid copies of the four Shakespeare folios; and, with her sons, John Nicholas and Harold, a group of fifteenth-century books of such value and interest as the Catholicon, of Mainz, 1460; the Boccaccio, De la Ruine des Nobles hommes et Femmes of 1476, printed by Colard Mansion of Bruges; and the Caxton Royal Book of 1484. Four books of this unusual group are shown in this case.

1. Sacramentarium et Graduale. Illuminated Manuscript on vellum. XII Century.

The Sacramentarium et Graduale with which this exhibition opens was made about 1150 for the Abbot Isingrim of the Benedictine monastery of Ottobeuren in Swabia. It is remarkable for the splendor of its decoration, its unusual musical and liturgical elements, its lettering, and its condition.

This manuscript was brought to France from Hungary by the Parisian bookseller Tross sometime in the first half of the nineteenth century. It came into the possession of Ambroise Firmin-Didot, from whom, presumably, it was acquired by the Baron Seillière, whose Bibliothèque de Mello was sold at auction in London in a five-day sale in February and March, 1887. With other books and manuscripts, this magnificent Romanesque production, No. 509 of the Seillière catalogue, was purchased for Mrs. John Carter Brown by Ellis & Scrutton, of London.

2. (Biblia Latina. Mainz, 1462.)

This copy on vellum of the Bible printed by Fust and Schoeffer at Mainz in 1462 bears on front and back covers of both its volumes the arms, stamped in gold, of Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663-1736), one of the greatest soldiers of Europe, friend and ally of Marlborough at Malplaquet and Blenheim. The binder was in all probability Etienne Boyet, who went to Vienna in 1713, employed by the Prince at a yearly salary to bind his 15,000 books. After the Prince's death his books went into the Imperial Library at Vienna.

This Bible was one of the group of magnificent works formerly belonging to Prince Eugene which the English bookseller, James Edwards, acquired from the Imperial Library by exchange in 1800. It was owned soon thereafter by Sir Mark Masterman Sykes. Its next owner, Sir John Hayford Thorold of Syston Park, whose bookplate and monogram are in the book, probably bought it at the Sykes Sale in 1824. At the Thorold Sale of 1884 it was bought by F. S. Ellis for Mr. Harold Brown.

3. Christian Prayers and Meditations. London, 1569.

The Christian Prayers, published at London by John Daye in 1569, is the first of three books of private devotions which for one reason or another have been called "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book." This one, however, really deserves the name in that it alone contains the Queen's personal prayers, at one of which the book is opened. Less delicate in typography and decoration than the celebrated printed Books of Hours of the contemporary French printers this volume has, none the less, a bold and compelling beauty of its own.

The John Carter Brown Library lost a copy of this work to the larger bid of Henry E. Huntington at the Robert Hoe Sale in New York in 1911. After that session of the sale was over, Bernard Quaritch offered George Parker Winship, the Library's representative at the Sale, this copy of the book. "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book" was the gift to the Library of Mrs. Harold Brown, whose husband, the younger son of John Carter Brown, was at the time of his death in 1900 an eager collector of works relating to the history and liturgy of the Church of England. Mr. Harold Brown's collection of liturgical works was given to the Library on May 10, 1900 by his widow, Mrs. Harold Brown.

4. Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories & Tragedies. London, 1623.

Here is the Library's celebrated First Folio of Shakespeare which has been described as being one of the largest and finest copies in existence. It is entered as No. XII in Class 1, Division A of the perfect copies listed in Sir Sidney Lee's Census.

This copy of the First Folio was acquired from an unrecorded source about 1850 by Robert Samuel Turner, of London, described by Seymour de Ricci as "an extremely refined collector of the Beckford type." In 1885 it was purchased privately from Turner by Frederick S. Ellis, the bookseller and author, acting for Mrs. John Carter Brown, whose name, "Sophia Augusta Brown", is inscribed on the first fly-leaf.

III

DISCOVERY PERIOD

5. (Claudius Ptolemy. Cosmographia. Bologna, 1477.)

Claudius Ptolemy was a celebrated Greco-Egyptian astronomer, geographer, and mathematician of the second century A.D. His Cosmographia published at Bologna in 1477, with the incorrect date 1462, is the first printed edition of the great geographical text to be published with maps. It also has the distinction of being one of the first books to be illustrated by copperplate engraving.

Complete copies of this book are found in this country only in the New York Public, the Pierpont Morgan, and the John Carter Brown Libraries. The history of this copy is unknown beyond the fact that John Nicholas Brown acquired it in 1900 from Henry Stevens Son & Stiles of London.

6. Christopher Columbus. Epistola. (Rome, 1493.)

This is the first Latin edition of the Columbus Letter of Rome, 1493, giving Columbus's first report of his voyage to the Indies. It was bound for John Nicholas Brown by Cuzin of Paris. The Library has the box of tools especially cut in Paris for Cuzin's use in the decoration of this book.

It is the second item to appear on the invoice of March 3, 1846, from Henry Stevens, the first shipment of books sent by Stevens to John Carter Brown.

7. Christopher Columbus. Epistola. (Basle, 1493.)

One of the celebrated disputes in the history of American collecting had to do, as long ago as 1849, with the competing claims of John Carter Brown and James Lenox, his New York rival, to a copy of the pictorial Columbus Letter of Basle, 1493. The dispute was finally settled by Mr. Brown, who to save the bookseller concerned, Henry Stevens of Vermont, from embarrassment and the loss of an important customer, yielded the book to Mr. Lenox. The only known copy complete with printed wrapper, that Brown-Lenox copy, is now one of the chief possessions of the New York Public Library.

Forty-seven years later, in April, 1896, Henry Newton Stevens, son of Henry of Vermont, offered to John Nicholas Brown, son of John Carter Brown, the beautiful uncut copy, lacking printed wrapper, of the pictorial letter shown here. The transaction of 1849 had involved a matter of £ 20; the copy shown was purchased at a greatly enhanced price. It was bound for Mr. Brown a short time later in Paris by Mercier, successor of the famous nineteenth-century binder Cuzin.

8. Libretto de Tutta la Navigatione de Re de Spagna. (Venice, 1504.)

This memorable work, described as the "little book of all the navigations of the King and Queen of Spain", is close to the top in importance in the literature of the Discovery period. In it are found the earliest physical description of Columbus, a narrative of his first voyage, and the first published narratives of his second and third voyages. Published at Venice in 1504, the book is an unauthorized translation into Italian by Angelo Trevisano of the accounts which Peter Martyr brought out in his Oceani decas of 1511.

Only three copies of the book are known--an imperfect copy in the Biblioteca Marciana in Venice, a perfect copy privately owned in New York, and the perfect copy here shown, purchased by the Library in 1904 from the bookseller Leo S. Olschki of Florence.

9. Amerigo Vespucci. Van der nieuwer werelt. (Antwerp, 1506-7.)

The celebrated third voyage of Amerigo Vespucci was published in twenty-seven editions in the years 1503-1508. Among the eleven of these in the

Library's collection none is so widely known as the so-called "Dutch Vespuccius", an edition of Antwerp, 1506-1507, printed in the Dutch language of which only the copy here shown is known to have survived. Because of its illustrations the book might be called the "Pictorial Vespucci", a parallel to the "Pictorial Columbus", shown at the left.

This unique copy of the Dutch Vespuccius was reproduced in facsimile by John Carter Brown in 1874 in an edition of twenty-five copies. It had been purchased by him in 1872 from Frederik Muller, the learned bookseller of Amsterdam.

10. Vesconte Maggiolo. Atlas of Portolan Charts. Manuscript. 1511.

The Maggiolo manuscript map of 1511 is one of the earliest cartographical productions to show the world as it was known to Europeans just after the death of Columbus. His discoveries are put into a world picture which contains the new lands of East, West, North, and South, a world only guessed at twenty years earlier. The portolan atlas in which this map is found is the work of Vesconte Maggiolo of Genoa and was drawn in Naples in 1511.

The Maggiolo atlas was bought by Henry N. Stevens for John Nicholas Brown at the Heredia Sale held in Paris on June 2, 1893. On the day before this purchase Mr. Stevens had bought for Mr. Brown at the Spitzer Sale in Paris the Agnese atlas shown in the adjoining case. Those were two red-letter days in the history of the Library.

11. Francanzano da Montalboddo. Nye unbekande lande unde eine nye werldt. Nuremberg, 1508.

This is a translation into Low German of the Paesi Novamente Retrovati of Vicenza, 1507. The work embodies a reprint of the Libretto (See Case III) and other narratives of importance relating to the early discoveries in Asia, Africa, and America. It was also the chief vehicle in disseminating the news of Columbus's discovery of the New World, named "America" by Martin Waldseemüller in the year the Paesi was first published. The book was published in fifteen editions in five European languages between 1507 and 1528. The Library has ten of these editions including the first.

Our copy of the Nye unbekande lande was acquired in 1870 from a Russian library by the learned collector Serge Sobolewski, of Moscow, and in 1873 disposed of at the sale of his books. It was purchased at the sale for John Carter Brown by Frederik Muller, bookseller of Amsterdam. The book bears the bookplate of Mr. Sobolewski and notes of its provenance signed by him.

12. Franciscus Monachus. De Orbis Situ. (Antwerp, c. 1529.)

In this book by Franciscus Monachus of about the year 1529, Magellan's circumnavigation is briefly told, and in the world map in two hemispheres appears for the first time on a printed map a strait at the tip of South America connecting the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Library acquired this piece in 1904 from Leo S. Olschki of Florence, Italy.

13. Martin Waldseemüller. Cosmographia Introductio. (St. Dié, April 25, 1507.)

Martin Waldseemüller, assuming that Vespucci was the discoverer of the western world, suggested in this work that the new continent be named America in his honor. In the margin of the left-hand page is to be seen the earliest use of that word in print.

This volume is from the collection of Henri Ternaux-Compans, a French bibliographer and book collector who had one of the finest collections of Americana ever brought together. It was purchased from Henry Stevens in May, 1846, in the second shipment of books to come from that firm. Four other copies are recorded.

14. (Battista Agnese. Atlas of Portolan Charts. Manuscript, c. 1543-1544.)

One of the characteristics of the world map of Battista Agnese is the line in black which traces the route of Magellan around the world. The present example of an Agnese portolan atlas is one of two known in which the maps are framed by decorated borders. From many standpoints this is one of the most distinguished cartographical monuments in an American library. It seems to have been made for Philip II of Spain at the order of his father Charles V, and is known as the "Charles V" or the "Philip II" atlas.

This atlas was purchased at the Frederic Spitzer sale in Paris on June 1, 1893, by Henry N. Stevens for John Nicholas Brown just one day before the purchase of the Maggiolo portolan atlas shown in the adjoining case.

15. Antonio Pigafetta. Le voyage et navigation faict par les Espaignolz. Paris, 1525.

An interested world had to wait three years for the publication of a full account of Magellan's circumnavigation by an actual participant in its hardships and triumph. The Voyage et navigation was the account of Antonio Pigafetta, a young Italian gentleman, learned in the procedures of navigation, who based his narrative upon his own carefully kept log of the great voyage. This is one of the world's great narratives, enshrined in a beautiful little book of extraordinary rarity.

The Library's copy of the Pigafetta Voyage was acquired by John Carter Brown sometime before 1865 from Henry Stevens.

16. Jacques Cartier. Discours du Voyage fait par le Capitaine Jacques Cartier aux Terres-neuves de Canadas. Rouen, 1598.

This little book contains the earliest account in the French language of the first (1534) voyage of Jacques Cartier. It was issued in 1598 to encourage and guide the colony then about to be established in Canada. For this reason it must be regarded not only as the narrative of a momentous voyage but also as one of the earliest colonization tracts having to do with North America.

The Cartier Discours was purchased in 1946 from the late Lathrop C. Harper and was given to the Library by Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, of Providence. Two other copies in the United States are in the New York Historical Society and the Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library of Chicago.

V

NATIVE CIVILIZATIONS

17. Juan de Tovar. Historia de la benida de los Yndios apoblar a Mexico. Manuscript, c. 1585.

The Mexican Jesuit, Father Juan de Tovar, upon the basis of an earlier narrative, since lost, prepared this history of the Aztecs for the information of his distinguished brother Jesuit, the historian Joseph de Acosta. There is some reason to believe that this codex with its lively and expressive illustrations in full color is the very copy of the work which the Mexican priest sent to Acosta.

The codex was mentioned by the editor of Lord Kingsborough's Antiquities of Mexico in 1848, at which time it belonged to Sir Thomas Phillipps, who had bought it, presumably, at the sale of the Richard Heber collection in 1836. The manuscript had been acquired by Heber in 1816. It was offered for sale at one of the Sir Thomas Phillipps sales in 1946, sold to our Associates, the Messrs. Robinson of London, and bought from them by the Library a short time afterwards.

18. (Aztec Wheel Calendar. Manuscript, c. 1586.)

The massive architecture of the Aztecs and Mayans and their skills in the arts and crafts were not the only surprises which these people gave their European conquerors. Their computation of time showed close astronomical observation and mathematical skill in its interpretation. The Boban Wheel Calendar as interpreted by scholars is a delightful compilation of about the year 1585. It was painted with the greatest delicacy upon a native-made maguey paper and, but for rough usage at some time in the past, would present today a beautiful composition in pastel shades. It was discovered in 1866 at the time of the French occupation of Mexico under Maximilian in the library of Eugène Boban, an archaeologist and collector.

The Bobal Wheel had suffered further deterioration by the time it appeared in the library of Charles Frederick Gunther, from one of whose legatees it was purchased in 1950.

19. (The Coyoacán Codex, an illustrated Manuscript in the Nahuatl Language of Mexico. XVI century.)

Under European instruction a Mexican Indian wrote and illustrated on behalf of his village this petition for relief from taxation. The present codex presumably had its origin in or near Coyoacán in the Valley of Mexico. The Mexican-made paper of the book was manufactured from the inner bark of the maguey plant. The date of the subject matter is 1545, but the date of composition of the manuscript is uncertain.

The Coyoacán Codex was purchased in 1941 and was given to the Library by the late Henry Dexter Sharpe, one-time Chancellor of Brown University and a member of the Committee of Management of the Library to which he was a frequent and generous donor.

20. (Diccionario de Motul Maya. Manuscript, c. 1577.)

The earliest dictionary of the Mayan language, and a work of high value in today's study of Mayan history and archaeology, is the manuscript known as the Motul Maya Dictionary, compiled about 1570 in the Convent of Motul at Sisal in Yucatan by the priest Antonio de Ciudad Real.

The most celebrated of native American linguistic manuscripts was purchased in Mexico for John Carter Brown by E. G. Squier in 1854, and it is the foundation of the Library's notable collection of manuscript and printed dictionaries and texts in the Indian languages.

VI

THE SPANISH CONQUESTS

21. Ein auszug ettlicher sendbrieff. (Nuremberg, 1520.)

The earliest account to be printed in Europe of the discovery of Mexico and its invasion by Hernando Cortés was the report found in this German news plaquette published at Nuremberg in 1520.

We have not been able to trace another copy of this little piece. It came from the collection of Henri Ternaux-Compans and was in the second shipment from henry Stevens, May, 1846.

22. Gabriel Lasso de la Vega. Primera Parte de Cortés valeroso, y Mexicana. Madrid, 1588.

The most celebrated among the several epic poems brought into being by the exploits of Hernando Cortés in the conquest of Mexico was written by Gabriel Lasso de la Vega and published in Madrid in 1588. The poem has historical accuracy as well as literary excellence. One feature of significance in connection with it is the woodcut portrait of Cortés, which is described as a genuine likeness.

This volume is from the collection of Henri Ternaux-Compans and came in the second shipment from Henry Stevens in May, 1846. The two other copies known to us are in the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid and the Harvard College Library.

23. Hernando Cortés. Carta de relacion embiada a su. S. majestad. (Seville, 1522.)

The most detailed and the most valuable contemporary printed accounts of the Conquest of Mexico are found in the six reports of progress which Cortés sent to the Emperor Charles V. Only three of these were published in the Conqueror's lifetime. The complete text of the first has disappeared. The second Carta, shown here, was printed at Seville in 1522, and was purchased by the Library from Henry Stevens in 1847.

24. Nicolás de Albenino. Verdadera relacion: de lo sussedido enlos Reynos e provincias del Peru. Seville, 1549.

Nicolás de Albenino, a Florentine who came to Peru about 1535, records in his Relacion the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro against the viceroy who had been charged with enforcing the "New Laws of the Indies" promulgated by the King in 1543 for the protection of the natives. After early success Gonzalo was confronted by a new viceroy who was able to bring against him political finesse as well as military action. In 1548 the tragedy played itself out on the battlefield. Gonzalo was defeated and beheaded by the victors. The earliest account of the events of this drama to be published in Spain was the Verdadera relacion of Nicolás de Albenino.

This is one of the rarest of historical documents. In 1930 it was reprinted from the copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, then thought to be unique. We acquired our copy in 1939 from the late Lathrop C. Harper, one of the greatest contemporary booksellers of Americana and patron of the Library. The book was the gift of Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf.

25. Francisco de Xeres. Verdadera relacion de la conquista del Peru. Seville, 1534.

The details of Francisco Pizarro's feat in the conquest of Peru were conveyed to European readers in the sombre but exciting looking book here displayed, the Verdadera relacion by Francisco de Xeres, secretary of the Conquistador. The picture on the title-page shows the Inca King Atahualpa being instructed in Christianity by Fray Vicente de Valverde.

The Library's copy of this book was purchased from Henry Stevens Son & Stiles in 1911.

26. (Giovanni Baptista Ramusio.) La carta universale della terra ferma & Isole delle Indie occidentali. (Venice, 1534.)

The so-called Ramusio Map of America was prepared for insertion in the Historia de l'Indie Occidentali, probably edited by Ramusio and printed at Venice in 1534.

Its significance in the present exhibition in this particular case is that it summarizes the recent activities of Spain and Portugal in America, showing Yucatan and Mexico, Peru, Florida, the Gomez and Ayllon explorations along the North American coast, and the country known as Brazil.

Henry Stevens of Vermont describes the "Ramusio Map" as the "largest and perhaps the most important of the early woodcut maps of the New World". Our copy was purchased in 1928 from a small mid-western bookshop. It was found tipped in a copy of Simon Grynaeus, Novus Orbis of Basle, 1532, where, of course, it did not belong.

The only other copy of the map known to be in existence is the uncolored specimen which has been for many years in the New York Public Library.

VII

THE SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST

27. Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca. La relacion. (Zamora, 1542.)

Cabeza de Vaca relates in this work the story of the expedition of eight years' duration in the course of which, wishing heartily all the time that he were somewhere else, he traversed the North American continent from Florida to the Gulf of California. The first crossing of the continent by a European established a new concept of the great area of the United States which we call the Spanish Southwest.

John Carter Brown was one of the first collectors to show an interest in materials relating to the Spanish Southwest. It was a satisfaction, therefore, to be able thirty years ago to strengthen our great collection by the acquisition of the first edition of the Cabeza de Vaca narrative. It is No. 1 in the bibliography entitled The Spanish Southwest written by the great scholar and former Associate of the Library, the late Henry R. Wagner.

Only three copies of this edition are recorded. Our copy was acquired in 1929 from Maggs Bros. of London.

28. Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza. Historia de las Cosas mas notables...del gran Reyno de la China. Madrid (Querino Gerardo Flamenco), 1586.

Here we have the earliest edition of the Historia of Gonzalez de Mendoza to contain the full narrative of the exciting expedition led by the Spanish merchant and land owner, Antonio de Espejo, into the country which came to be known as New Mexico.

This fundamental source in the history of the Spanish Southwest has the distinction of being the first book acquired through the assistance of the Associates of the John Carter Brown Library. The Associates came into being at a meeting held in the Library on the evening of January 10, 1944. The purpose of the organization is to aid in the enlargement of the Library's influence by the increase of its collections, to sponsor important exhibitions of its materials, and make more widely known through publications its possibilities of service.

Our copy of the book came from the Herschel V. Jones collection and was bought in 1944 from the Rosenbach Company. Other recorded copies are in the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, the British Museum, and the New York Public Library.

29. Gentleman of Elvas. Relacam verdadeira. Evora, (1557).

The first record of the Spanish exploration of the Southeast is this account by the anonymous Gentleman of Elvas of the De Soto journeyings, battles, and misfortunes in the area between the Gulf and Virginia and the Atlantic and the Mississippi. The Relacam verdadeira, written in the Porguguese of its author, opened another new American world to European comprehension.

The three other copies of this work are in the British Museum, the New York Public Library, and the Biblioteca de Ajuda in Lisbon. Our copy was purchased at the sale of the French bookseller, the late Charles Chadenat, held in Paris in March, 1950.

The Gentleman of Elvas Relacam was given to the Library by the present John Nicholas Brown as a memorial to his mother, Natalie Bayard Brown, who for many years served as a member of the Library's Committee of Management.

30. Bartolomé de Flores. Obra nueuamente compuesta, en la qual se cuenta, la felice victoria. Seville, 1571.

A reminder of the contest between Spain and France for the possession of the Florida peninsula is found in this poem of Seville, 1571. The poem was written to celebrate the victory of the Spanish over the Huguenots in Florida six years earlier. The later stanzas seem to be written in the interests of the colony about to be established in Florida by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. The piece thus becomes what is perhaps the earliest printed tract published in the interests of American colonization.

The Flores poem was reprinted from this supposedly unique copy by José Toribio Medina. It was bought from him by the late Henry R. Wagner in 1917. Later it went into the collection of Herschel V. Jones of Minneapolis, and after this collection was broken up in 1940 it was acquired from the Rosenbach Company by a group of friends of the Library.

31. Pedro de Rivera. Diario. Y Derrotero de lo Caminado, Visto y Obcervado en el Discurso de la visita general de Precidios. Guatemala, 1736.

The most comprehensive view of the Spanish Southwest made in the colonial period is that which is found in the various manuscript and printed reports, abstracts, diaries, and maps resulting from the visitation of the missions and presidios conducted by royal order in 1724-1728 by Pedro de Rivera. Here is shown a printed piece which possesses the greatest human interest, Rivera's own personal journal of the expedition, printed in Guatemala some years after his three-year progress through the southwest.

The Diario is the Henry R. Wagner-Herschel V. Jones copy bought from the Rosenbach Company in 1940 and given to the Library by Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, of Providence.

32. Pedro Font. Diario. Manuscript, 1777. Mapa correspondiente al Diario. Manuscript, 1776.

Probably no American city has a fuller history of its founding than San Francisco. One of the great documents in this story is the manuscript Diario of Father Pedro Font, O.F.M., chaplain of the expedition of 240 people with large herds of horses, cattle, and sheep which were led overland in 1775 by Juan Bautista de Anza from the presidio of San Miguel in Mexico to the Golden Gate, where San Francisco was forthwith established. The diary is explicit as to day-by-day events through the 1,000-mile journey of some six months' duration. The beautifully detailed manuscript map with which Father Font illustrated his diary is shown alongside.

The Diario and map were purchased from Dr. Nicolás León, of Mérida, Yucatán, probably about 1896.

VIII

FRENCH COLONIZATION

33. Samuel de Champlain. Les Voyages. Paris, 1613.

The numerous voyages and explorations of Champlain add up to one of the most notable achievements of any explorer by sea or land. In the 1613 edition of his Voyages Champlain sets forth in the text the result of his activity up to that point. He made this notable map of Nova Scotia and the St. Lawrence Basin to accompany the book.

The volume is from the Henri Ternaux collection and was acquired from Henry Stevens in March, 1846.

34. Marc Lescarbot. Histoire de la Nouvelle France. Paris, 1609.

Marc Lescarbot, colonizer, historian, and poet laureate of New France wrote in his Histoire a fascinating narrative describing contemporary events in the French colony. The book is also a work of propaganda in which Lescarbot sought to persuade his fellow countrymen that emigration to New France was a praiseworthy action for ambitious and patriotic men.

Our copy of the Lescarbot Histoire came in the second shipment from Henry Stevens in May, 1846.

35. Factum du Procez entre Messire Jean de Biencourt Chevalier sieur de Poutrincourt...et Pierre Biart...de la Societe de Jesus, intimez. (Paris), 1614.

The Factum of the Sieur de Poutrincourt was probably written by Marc Lescarbot. It tells the story of the failure, because of religious differences, of the De Monts-Poutrincourt colony which existed in Nova Scotia, 1606-1613. Its author bitterly accuses the Jesuits of responsibility for the events which led to the abandonment of the project.

Four copies of the Factum have been traced. Our copy was purchased in 1951 from Mr. Alexander Davidson, Jr., formerly a bookseller in New York City and now Librarian of the Grolier Club, who bought it at the Librairie Chamonal in Paris.

36. Chrétien le Clercq. Establissement de la Foy dans la Nouvelle France. Paris, 1691.

Louisiana became an interest of France soon after Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet decided in 1673 that the great south-running river which we know as the Mississippi emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. In 1682 Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, descended the river to its mouth and, taking formal possession of the whole Mississippi Basin, called it Louisiana in honor of King Louis XIV. His efforts to colonize the country found their earliest historian in the Franciscan author, Father Le Clercq. The book is opened to display the informative map of the great area, often found lacking.

Henry Stevens acquired the book from the Dutch bookseller, Frederik Muller. It was purchased by John Carter Brown in 1851.

37. Charles Lallemant. Lettre du Pere Charles L'Allemant Superieur de la Mission de Canadas; de la Compagnie de Jesus. Paris, 1627.

The great series known as the Jesuit Relations from New France, the most important of all early sources for knowledge of the Indian of English and French America, began publication in 1632 and continued at the rate of a volume a year until 1673. Before that series began, however, a Jesuit missionary, Father Charles Lallemant, had joined Champlain in New France where in 1626 he wrote an account of his experiences and the result of his study of the Indians with whom he had come into contact. The Lallemant Lettre of Paris, 1627, is of great rarity and of considerably importance as the forerunner which set the form, style, and content of the great series which began five years later. The Library has one of the Jesuit Relations for each year, 1632-1673, except 1656 and 1660.

The Lallemant Lettre was purchased in 1941 from the late Lathrop C. Harper.

38. Samuel de Champlain. Au Roy. (Paris, 1630.)

The writings of Samuel de Champlain, beginning with Des Sauvages of 1603, are the basis of knowledge of the discovery and colonization of New France to the

time of their writer's death in 1635. Champlain's memoir addressed to the King, bearing the simple caption title, Au Roy, was written in 1630 as a persuasive to Louis XIII to push more vigorously the colonization of the great and rich country which his subjects had begun.

This invaluable document in the history of New France is known only by the copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale and by the sparkling copy here shown, purchased for the Library in 1953 through the interest of the late Henry Dexter Sharpe, of Providence, a long-time member of the Library's Committee of Management.

39. Claude Dablon. Relation de ce qui s'est passe...aux Missions des Peres de la Compagnie de Jesus en la Nouvelle France. Paris, 1672.

The "Jesuit Map", drawn to indicate the locations of missions in the northwest, was published in 1672 as part of the Relation for 1670-71. The earliest map to show Lake Superior in its entirety, it was probably the work of Marquette and Allouez, two Jesuit fathers whom the Relation describe as men "of considerable intelligence, much given to research, and very exact...determined to set down nothing that they had not seen with their own eyes."

This is the Henri Ternaux copy and was acquired from Henry Stevens in March, 1846.

IX

ENGLISH COLONIZATION

40. John Smith. A True Relation of such occurrences and accidents of noate as hath hapned in Virginia. London, 1608.

The English period of tentative or of unsuccessful settlement in this country came to an end with the establishment in 1607 of a permanent colony at Jamestown by the Virginia Company of London. The story of the first months of that colony is told by Captain John Smith, the most distinguished figure in the history of English-American exploration and colonization.

This handsome copy of Captain John Smith's True Relation in the first edition is one of five perfect copies. It was purchased at Sotheby's in London in April, 1928, at the sale of the Earl of Leconfield. Lord Leconfield's Americana came largely from his ancestor Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, the "Wizard Earl" who lived from 1564 to 1632 (wizard because of his scientific studies). The book was owned by the same distinguished family for more than three hundred years. Purchased in 1928 from the late Lathrop C. Harper, it was given to the Library by the present John Nicholas Brown.

41. (Robert Cushman.) A Sermon preached at Plimmoth in New-England December 9, 1621. London, 1622.

The earliest report to be printed in England concerning the fortunes of the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth is found in "The Epistle Dedicatory" to "his loving Friends, the Adventurers for New-England" in Robert Cushman's Sermon. The dedication comprises three leaves describing briefly the climate and countryside of New England, its people who "to us...have beene like Lambes, so kinde, so submissive, and trustie..." not like "Lyons". Because of this colorful dedication we find what might have been a dull discourse actually an important contribution to the history of New England colonization.

Since 1859 this fine copy of the Cushman Sermon has been in the private libraries of E. A. Crowninshield, Charles Deane, A. T. White, and our Associate, Mr. Thomas W. Streeter. The book was acquired for the Library in 1924 through the interest of the present John Nicholas Brown.

42. A Relation of the successefull beginnings of the Lord Baltemore's Plantation in Mary-land. (London), 1634.

Lord Baltimore's Relation of 1634 is among the rarest of all the narratives of English-American colonization. It is commonly believed that this delightful narrative of the "successefull beginnings" of Maryland was written by Father Andrew White, one of the Jesuits who was with the expedition which sailed from Cowes, England, in 1633 via the West Indies, finally landing on Maryland soil in March, 1634.

The Relation of Lord Baltimore was one of the books in the first memorable shipment which Henry Stevens of Vermont made to John Carter Brown in March, 1846. The only other copy recorded is in the British Museum.

43. William Hilton. A Relation of a Discovery lately made on the Coast of Florida. London, 1664.

Though it seems from its title to pertain to Florida, Hilton's book is commonly regarded as containing the first descriptive account of South Carolina. In it we find "Proposals made to all such Persons as shall undertake to become the first Settlers...in the Province of Carolina."

This copy of the earliest colonization tract relating to Carolina was originally in the Library of the great French collector, Henri Ternaux-Compans. It was purchased by John Carter Brown in 1854.

44. Daniel Denton. A Brief Description of New York. London, 1670.

The first separate work in English relating to the province of New York is Daniel Denton's Brief Description. In his book he describes the places "formerly called The New Netherlands". His real purpose in writing the tract, however, was "for the encouragement of many that have a desire to remove themselves," as well as "for the satisfaction of others that would make a trade thither."

This copy is from the first shipment of Henry Stevens in March, 1846.

45. A Further Account of New Jersey, in an Abstract of Letters Lately Writ from thence. (London), 1676.

Richard Hartshorne, a kind and pleasant Quaker, and five other Friends wrote letters to their families and acquaintances in Britain describing enthusiastically their life in the new colony of New Jersey. These letters were published in book form with an expressed purpose of encouraging friends at home to emigrate to New Jersey. As an example of the sentiment shown we find a woman writing to her brother and sister, "...it is a brave country... we are going to set up a good House."

This New Jersey tract was formerly in the great Huth Library in London and was acquired from the late Lathrop C. Harper in 1919.

46. William Penn. The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsilvania. (London), 1682.

The first constitution of Pennsylvania is found in this work compiled by William Penn in 1682. In the form in which the constitution was first printed it contains some unworkable provisions and a certain amount of clumsy legislative machinery which was later altered. Penn wrote in his introduction that the Frame was based upon the idea that "Any Government is Free to the People under it...where the Laws Rule, and the People are a Party to those Laws."

Penn's Frame came from the Ternaux library and was in the first consignment sent over from London to John Carter Brown in March, 1846.

X

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR - AMERICAN REVOLUTION

47. Thomas Johnston. Quebec, The Capital of New-France. (Boston, 1759).

Very soon after Wolfe laid siege to Quebec, Thomas Johnston engraved for his Boston public this charming little view of the scene of action. Stokes and Haskell, American Historical Prints, describe it as "the earliest and most important American engraved view of Quebec."

The Quebec view, purchased in 1944, was the gift to the Library of Miss Alice Brayton of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

48. George Washington. The Journal of Major George Washington. Williamsburg, 1754.

In his Journal published at Williamsburg in 1754 George Washington, who was then a twenty-three-year-old major in the Virginia militia, reports upon the exhausting and dangerous journey from Cumberland, Maryland, through the wilderness to Fort Le Boeuf near Lake Erie. Washington's mission was to carry the message of Robert Dinwiddie, Virginia's governor, to the French, warning them against further encroachment upon the English colonies. In spite of the fatigue involved in the expedition Washington "went about three Miles to the Mouth of Yaughyaughgane to visit Queen Alliquippa, who had expressed great

Concern that we passed her in going to the Fort. I made her a Present of a Matchcoat (a kind of mantle or cloak worn by American Indians) -- and a Bottle of Rum, which latter was thought much the best Present of the two."

Washington's Journal was bought from Henry Stevens in 1847, and only five copies are recorded.

49. Samuel Blodget. A Prospective-Plan of the Battle near Lake George. Boston, 1755.

The Battle of Lake George in the French and Indian War was publicized in America, England, France, and Portugal. Most of the contemporary accounts are in the Library, and among them is this splendid copy of Samuel Blodget's book with the plan of the battle engraved by Thomas Johnston. This is said to be the first historical print engraved in what is now the United States. It is the Brinley-Goelet copy and was bought for us at the Goelet sale of 1935 by the late Lathrop C. Harper. Three other copies have been traced.

50. (Thomas Jefferson.) A Summary View of the Rights of British America. Williamsburg, (1774).

In the period between the close of the French and Indian War and the beginning of the War of the Revolution many effective pamphlets were published by American writers affirming the rights of the colonies. Among them was Thomas Jefferson's Summary View. Though not so widely publicized as certain other tracts challenging the English attitude towards the American position, Jefferson's View is regarded today as one of the crucial statements of the patriot case. The first publication of it at Williamsburg in 1774 is this little volume acquired from the late Lathrop C. Harper in 1928.

51. (Comte D'Estaing.) Déclaration addressée au Nom du Roi a tous les anciens Francois de l'Amerique Septentrionale. A Bord du Languedoc, (1778).

While he lay in Boston harbor in October, 1778, refitting his battered ships after the battle off Point Judith with British Admiral Howe, D'Estaing put the printing press carried by his flagship, Languedoc, to work upon a bit of propaganda in which in the name of the King he called eloquently upon the French of Canada to make the American cause their own. This is one of the eight definitely known productions of the French Fleet Press in American waters, of which the Library has five.

Four copies are recorded of this piece, which was purchased from Goodspeed's Book Shop in 1941. It was the gift to the Library of Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf of Providence.

52. Bernard Romans. An Exact View of the Late Battle at Charlestown June 17th 1775. (Philadelphia, 1775.)

Of the numerous valuable services rendered the country of his adoption by Bernard Romans, the Dutch engineer, none was more interesting than his

dissemination of news of events and statements of military situations through the medium of engraved maps and, in the present instance, of a lively battle piece. This view of the Battle of Bunker Hill is among the rarest and most delightful of American historical prints. The present copy is curious in that there is an impression of the print on either side of the sheet. The print on the reverse is uncolored.

The Romans view was purchased from the Old Print Shop in 1949 through the assistance of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and Mr. Carleton R. Richmond.

XI

THE PRESS IN AMERICA

53. Dotrina breve. Mexico, 1544.

Printing began in the western hemisphere when Juan Pablos was sent to Mexico City in 1539 as the agent of Juan Cromberger, a printer of Seville. The earliest surviving issue of his press is a unique fragment of four leaves of a Manual de Adultos, which is now in The Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. Here is shown the Library's copy of the first Pablos imprint to survive in complete form, the Dotrina breve by the first bishop of Mexico, Juan de Zumárraga.

This copy of the Dotrina Breve came from the library of Dr. Nicolás León, doctor of medicine, historian, and bibliographer of Mérida, Yucatán. It was acquired early in 1896.

54. Pragmatica sobre los diez Dias del Año. Lima, 1584.

The first printer of South America was Antonio Ricardo, an Italian from Turin, Italy, who came to Lima, Peru, in 1580 where he set up a printing establishment. He was interrupted in the printing of his first book, a Catechismo, by an official order to print the royal ordinance or "Pragmatica" of King Philip II concerning the alteration in the calendar made in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII. The Pragmatica, shown here, is, therefore, the first issue of the press in South America and, because of its subject matter, a document of high historical importance. It is found in a volume bound in vellum with some thirty other documents, printed and manuscript.

The book was offered to George Parker Winship, then Librarian, by the Franklin Book Shop of Philadelphia in November, 1910, having been acquired originally from the house of Haslam in London in September of that same year. Mr. Winship soon became aware of the great significance of this piece, which was the only example known until 1953 when a copy was acquired by the Houghton Library at Harvard.

55. The Whole Booke of Psalmes Faithfully translated into English Metre. (Cambridge), 1640.

Here is the Library's copy of the Bay Psalm Book, the earliest issue of the press in the United States known to exist today, printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640 by Stephen Daye. The Library's copy is perfect and in its original binding. It once belonged to Richard Mather, editor of the translation, whose autograph appears in many places, declaring it to be "His Booke".

Former owners of this copy were the Reverend Thomas Prince, the Old South Church in Boston, Dr. Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff, Sidney S. Rider, and Caleb Fiske Harris of Providence. It was purchased for the Library through Sidney Rider after Mr. Harris's death in 1881.

56. (John Markland). Typographia. An Ode, on Printing. Williamsburg, 1730.

In this case we have displayed a small but representative group of books from the first presses in the western hemisphere. So far as the record shows, the earliest tribute made in the colonies to the Press as a social and cultural agency was John Markland's Typographia. An Ode, on Printing, printed at Williamsburg in 1730. William Parks had just come to Williamsburg to set up the first permanent press in Virginia. Typographia celebrated the event in learned verse.

The copy of the poem shown here is the only one recorded. It was acquired for the Library by George Parker Winship in 1899 from Henry Stevens & Son.

57. William Hubbard. A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New-England. Boston, 1677.

Hubbard's Narrative is the first English-American book to be embellished by a map. This notable Map of New-England was cut in wood by the first Boston printer and engraver, John Foster. The book is of extraordinary interest also because it is in a contemporary binding by John Ratcliff, the earliest American binder whose work has been identified.

Our copy of the Hubbard Narrative was purchased from the late Lathrop C. Harper in 1929.

XII

LIFE IN COLONIAL AMERICA

58. The Husbandman's Guide. Boston, 1710.

The immense literature printed in the United States pertaining to agriculture began with The Husbandman's Guide in its first edition of Boston, 1710, unrecorded by Evans. The little book was of general interest to its readers because it contained so much practical information -- prescriptions for the planting and care of orchards and flower gardens, guides to home medical remedies, and in addition the earliest treatise on farriery published in English America. It is fortunate that a book which doubtless had constant use has survived in perfect condition.

The Library acquired this first edition of The Husbandman's Guide in 1907. It also possesses the second edition of Boston, 1712, which like the first is unrecorded by Evans and seems to be unique.

59. (William Gooch.) A Dialogue between Thomas Sweet-Scented, William Oronoco, Planters. Williamsburg, 1732.

Governor Gooch explains in his Dialogue the meaning and intent of Virginia's new tobacco law of 1730. "Sweet-Scented" was the fine mellow tobacco for which Virginia was and still is famous. "Oronoco", a heavier species, was gradually given up in Virginia but continued to be raised by the Maryland planters for export to France and Holland.

This book has added distinction for two reasons -- it is the only recorded copy of the third edition, and it is the first major purchase made by Mr. Wroth after he came to the Library in 1923. The only known copy of the first edition, in the Public Record Office, London, is accompanied by an antograph letter in which William Gooch, governor of Virginia, makes clear his authorship of the tract. No copy of the second edition is known.

The Gooch Dialogue was acquired from the Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia where the Library made many of its finest purchases during the period 1923-1950.

60. Edward Blackwell. A Compleat System of Fencing. Williamsburg, 1734.

The art of fencing is presented in this treatise both as a means of defense and as a pleasant exercise, a point of view which allows us to claim it as the first American book on sport.

This copy was bought from the Rosenbach Company in 1927 and was the gift to the Library of Mr. John Nicholas Brown. The only other copy known to us is in the British Museum.

61. Sperma Caeti Candles Warranted Pure are made & sold by Nicholas Brown & Co. (Boston, c. 1764.)

The whalefishery, a source of wealth to New Englanders for a century or more, provided spermaceti for candles, illuminating oil, and whalebone for innumerable households throughout the colonies. This label for boxes of spermaceti candles made by the Browns of Providence shows a whaling scene engraved by the best available artist, Nathaniel Hurd, of Boston. Advertising through attractive packaging was not an unknown art two centuries ago.

62. Directions for managing Strong Beer, exported to America. (Glasgow, 1767).

From this advertisement we may conclude that home-brew was so far from perfection in America in the late eighteenth century that the importation of malt liquors from England and Scotland was still a regular procedure. Written on the back of this broadside is a receipt by a Philadelphia firm for payment made by John Brown of Providence for one hogshead of "Scots Ale".

63. An Abstract of Geminiani's Art of playing on the Violin. Boston, 1769.

One of the resident music teachers of Boston compiled this abstract of instruction for the local youth which is said to have fixed for future generations the "Art of playing on the Violin". The book is one of the earliest works on instrumental music or, indeed, on any phase of secular music to be printed in what is now the United States.

This copy was bought from the late Charles F. Heartman in 1931 and is the only one recorded.

64. William Billings. The New-England Psalm-Singer. Boston, (1770).

In this print engraved by Paul Revere we find a genuine picture of contemporary life. The "American Choristers" are singing a hymn written by the Reverend Mather Byles.

Our copy, acquired from Goodspeed's Book Shop in 1944, is one of three known to exist.

65. Mr. John Brown requests the Favour of (Miss N. Carter's) Company to a Dance. (Providence, 1788.)

The attractive little invitation to Mr. Brown's dancing party held on January 2, 1788, at his house on the hill is printed on the back of a playing card.

His beautiful house at 52 Power Street was built in 1787. In 1800 it was said to be the finest residence in New England and remains today one of the most perfect examples of eighteenth-century architecture in the country. The building is now the home of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

66. (John Griffiths.) The Gentleman & Lady's Companion; containing, the newest Cotillions and Country Dances, Second Edition. Stonington-Port, 1798.

The earliest known book of dances published in America was written by John Griffiths and appeared first in Providence in 1788. Here we have a later edition of Stonington, 1798. Griffiths was the most influential dancing master of his generation, having instructed during his career in New York and at least six New England towns. He not only taught the cotillion but manners as well. At the end of this little pamphlet is a list entitled "Instances of Ill Manners, to be carefully avoided by youth of both sexes". One should avoid "Surliness of all kinds, especially on receiving a compliment".

The Griffiths dance book was bought from Goodspeed's Book Shop in 1927 and only one other copy has been traced.

67. Asher Benjamin. The Country Builder's Assistant. Greenfield, 1797.

The earliest original architectural work written by an American and published in this country was Asher Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant. The plans in this book are adaptable to the simpler structures of farm and village. Benjamin was a carpenter-architect of Greenfield, Deerfield, and the surrounding towns. He was the author of several books on American architecture much sought after by collectors today. The Library began to collect architectural books something over thirty years ago. In the John Carter Brown Report for 1926 appears the following statement: "In this day of 'early American' in furniture, paintings, houses, and china dogs we find ourselves out of countenance now and then when we are not able to produce copies of any of the American printed manuals of house building and carpentry." The Library now has ten of the thirteen such books printed in the United States before 1801 listed in A. J. Wall's article in the Eames Tribute volume.

Only three other copies of this first edition of Asher Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant have survived. Our copy was purchased from a local bookseller in 1940.

68. Johannes de Stobnicza. (World Map from his Introductio in Ptholemei Cosmographiam, Cracow, 1512.)

The world map in eastern and western hemispheres, here shown, printed on both sides of the sheet, was copied without acknowledgment from the inset at the top of the great Waldseemüller map of 1507, but because that map disappeared from view for some three centuries the Stobnicza plagiarism performed genuine service in the dissemination of geographical knowledge.

Of the three copies of the Introductio known to be complete with map only this one is found in an American library. It was purchased in 1929 from the late Lathrop C. Harper, who had acquired it from the English bookseller, E. P. Goldschmidt.

69. (Martin Waldseemüller.) Orbis Typus Universalis Juxta Hydrographorum Traditionem. (1507-1513.)

For some months before the discovery of the large 1507 map of the world by Waldseemüller in the library of Wolfegg Castle in Württemberg, Germany (where it still remains), the small Waldseemüller map shown here was cherished by the Library as the earliest known map bearing the name "America". No other copy of this edition has been recorded. It is identical in many respects with the Orbis Typus found in Ptolemy of 1513, but it is printed from a different woodblock. Because it is undated it is impossible to say whether it is earlier or later than that year. The map has been the subject of much controversy as to date. It is generally agreed today, however, that the large Waldseemüller map of 1507 must be regarded as the first printed map to carry the name "America".

Our "America map" was purchased for the Library in 1901 by Mrs. John Carter Brown, a memorial to her son, John Nicholas Brown, who died in May, 1900.

70. Giacomo Gastaldi. Universale. Venice, 1546.

This map of the world on an oval projection was made by Giacomo Gastaldi in 1546. The copy of it here shown is of an earlier state than those which exist in other libraries. The Gastaldi map is described in a recent study of Italian maps as "one of the most important maps of the 16th century." At least eight versions of it in enlarged form were issued by Italian map makers of the thirty years following. It was adopted by Ortelius as a basis for the world map in his atlas of 1570. In that form, of course, the Gastaldi concept attained wide circulation and was extremely influential.

71. (World Map, c. 1552.)

This world map, apparently unique, is known in the Library by the arbitrary title "The Florentine Goldsmith's Map." It represents the North American coast as explored by Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524, including a narrow isthmus separating the Atlantic from the falsely conceived Sea of Verrazano, supposedly an arm of the Pacific. It is an engraved version of the world map found in an atlas by Georgio Calapoda which has been dated 1552.

The map was acquired in 1885 by John Nicholas Brown from Quaritch, who had purchased it at auction from F. S. Ellis.

72. (Giacomo Gastaldi.) Cosmographia universalis et exactissima juxta postremam neotericorum Traditionem. Venice, 1569.

The value of inspired guesswork in the history of cartography is illustrated by the map shown here. In 1562 Giacomo Gastaldi described for the first time in a tiny but very significant pamphlet, La Universale Descrittione del Mondo, the "Strait of Anian," a body of water separating Asia from North America which no one then had seen but which rather accurately foreshadowed the actual strait discovered by Vitus Bering nearly two centuries later. It has been suggested on very strong grounds that this map by Gastaldi, engraved in 1569 by Joannes Franciscus Camotius, is a re-issue of a lost map designed to accompany the pamphlet of 1562.

The existence of Gastaldi's pamphlet has been known in recent years only through a quotation made from it in 1902. The copy then quoted from has disappeared, but another copy, presumably unique, came to us with the map as a gift of our Associate, Mr. George H. Beans of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

73. Augustine Herrman. Virginia and Maryland as it is Planted and Inhabited this present Year 1670. London, 1673.

The Augustine Herrman map, as engraved by Faithorne and published in London by John Seller in 1673, became the prototype of most of the maps of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bay areas for the next fifty years or more. The Library owns at least ten maps of the period 1673 to 1750 in which the main outlines of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and New Jersey trace directly to the Herrman delineation. A manuscript version of the map in color on vellum is one of the most distinguished maps in the Library's Blathwayt Atlas.

Other copies of this map are owned by the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. Our copy was acquired from Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles of London in 1930.

74. Louis Jolliet. Nouvelle Decouverte de plusieurs Nations dans la Nouvelle France en l'année 1673 et 1674. Manuscript, 1674.

Just before reaching Montreal on his return from his western exploration of 1673-1674, Louis Jolliet's canoe was upset in the rapids above that city and

all his journals and maps lost. The map here shown was made from memory and presented, with a descriptive text written upon it, to Frontenac. Much discussion has taken place as to whether the manuscript map is the original in Jolliet's hand or a contemporary copy. At any rate it is presumably the earliest extant representation of the Mississippi throughout its length, a record of the Jolliet-Marquette exploration showing the course of the great river and postulating its debouchment into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Jolliet map was purchased in 1881 by John Nicholas Brown from the house of Maisonneuve & Cie. in Paris.

75. Cyprian Southack. (A New Chart of the English Empire in North America) Engraven and Printed by Fra Dewing Boston, 1717.

Captain Cyprian Southack made the first systematic marine surveys of the New England coast with log and compass. For seventeen years he was captain of the Massachusetts Province Galley and, according to his biographer, Mrs. Clara Egli LeGear, he "often supplied information to his fellow captains for bringing their vessels safely into port. As sailing charts were inadequate and harbor charts non-existent, Southack undertook the task of preparing some of these essential aids to navigation." This map is the earliest known production of Francis Dewing, the first craftsman in the United States to engage extensively in the practice of copper-plate engraving. In the text engraved upon its face warning is given the English colonies of the danger of the French encroachment policy.

The Library acquired the Southack map from Goodspeed's Book Shop in 1942. The only other known copy, a possession of the Public Record Office, London, represents a later state of the plate.

76. John Bonner. A New Plan of ye Great Town of Boston...with the many Additionall Buildings, & New Streets, to the Year, 1733. Boston, 1733.

No engraved plan of an American city exceeds the Bonner Plan of Boston in historical and sentimental interest. It was first drawn by Captain John Bonner in 1722 and engraved that same year by Francis Dewing, of Boston. Six subsequent issues were published from the same plate with amendments added, it is presumed, by the Boston engraver, Thomas Johnston. The issue shown here is of the year 1733. Christ Church, founded in 1733, the Irish Meeting House, 1731, and the Hollis Street Meeting of the same year appear for the first time on this issue of the plan.

This splendid copy of the Bonner Plan of Boston came to the Library in 1947, one of the many gifts of recent years from our Associate, Mr. Henry C. Taylor of New York City. It was acquired from Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles of London.

77. Nicholas Scull and George Heap. A Map of Philadelphia, and Parts Adjacent. (Philadelphia, c. 1752.) L. Hebert Sculpt.

The Scull and Heap map seems to be unknown in the original Philadelphia edition except for the specimen here displayed. The representation of Independence Hall is believed to be the earliest published view of that historic building.

In an article on this map in The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1957, Nicholas B. Wainwright wrote: "Unfortunately, the belfry which was to surmount the tower and provide a home for the bell destined to 'Proclaim Liberty thro' all the Land' existed as yet only in the plans of master carpenter Edmund Wooley. The placing of the belfry evidently imposed too great a strain on Heap's talents, for in the print it seems to lean perilously toward Chestnut Street..." In general design, however, the Scull and Heap map is among the most charming of the American-made maps of the period. It was bought from Francis Edwards Ltd. of London in 1947.

78. Joshua Fisher. Chart of Delaware Bay from the Sea-Coast to Reedy-Island. Philadelphia, 1756. Engraved by Jas. Turner.

The Joshua Fisher Chart of Delaware Bay was ready for publication in 1756, but the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania suppressed it, fearing it might give aid to the French in case of an attack upon Philadelphia. Only two copies, of which one is shown here, are known to be in existence today. The map was later revised and republished in Philadelphia. From that revision and enlargement three editions in English and two in French were copied in the period 1776-1778, serving both sides in the American Revolution.

The Fisher Chart was acquired in 1948 from Edward C. Lowe of Birmingham, England.

79. J. De Costa. A Plan of the Town and Harbour of Boston...with the Road from Boston to Concord Shewing the Place of the late Engagement... London, 1775.

One of the most interesting graphic representations of Lexington and Concord is the map drawn soon after the engagement by J. De Costa, sent to England, engraved and published in July, 1775, for the information of the English. This very rare map shows the tiny figures of Lord Percy's regulars in red and of American militiamen in blue. But through the ignorance of the colorist, certain groups of American Minute Men are shown in red. Our embattled farmers would not have liked that very much.

This rare map was acquired from Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles of London in 1910.

80. Plan de la Retraite de Barren Hill en Pensilvanie. Manuscript, 1778.

Lafayette's evasion of Barren Hill of the British troops sent out from Philadelphia to capture him and his picked force of 2,000 men was successful only by a narrow margin. It was, none the less, a feat of cool leadership and tactical ingenuity of which he and his associates were proud. The Plan de la Retraite de Barren Hill shown here was drawn by his aide, Michel Capitaine du Chesnoy, present at the action and soon to be given rank of major in the Continental Army. This is one of the most informing and interesting of the many manuscript maps having to do with the French participation in the American Revolution.

81. Ludwig von Closen. (Map of the Island of Rhode Island.) Manuscript, c. 1780.

Baron Ludwig von Closen, a Palatine German in the French military service, came to America in 1780 with the Royal Deux-Ponts regiment. His skill as a draughtsman and a knowledge of English helped to gain him the post of aide-de-camp to General Rochambeau, under whom he served throughout the Yorktown campaign. This manuscript map signed by Closen shows the defensive fortifications of Newport and the Island of Rhode Island during the stay of the French Fleet in the harbor in 1780 and 1781.

The map was purchased in 1953 from the Old Print Shop of New York, through the interest of the late Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf.

82. Tableau de tous les Pavillons que lon arbore sur les Vaisseaux dans les Quatres Parties du Monde. Paris, chez Mondhare, (1781).

This flag sheet engraved by Mondhare of Paris in 1781, filled in by hand in watercolor, is interesting for several reasons. The last four flags shown are those of the new United States and include one of the earliest published representations of the Stars and Stripes. At the top of the sheet are fairly realistic pictures of contemporary naval battles between the French and English. The plans of masting, rigging, and sails at the bottom of the sheet carry references to their French designations, providing a source of information to the naval historian of the Revolutionary period.

The Mondhare flag sheet shown here in the second issue was acquired from the Old Print Shop in 1951 through the aid of our Associate, Mr. Carleton R. Richmond.

83. Amos Doolittle. A Display of the United States of America. New Haven, (1788).

Amos Doolittle's Display is one of the most interesting eighteenth-century American engravings, especially to those concerned with Washington portraiture. In this issue, portraying Washington in civilian dress, it is a print

of extreme rarity. The display of armorial seals surrounding the portrait, linked together symbolically in the similitude of a chain, is one of the earliest publications of the heraldic bearings of the States.

This copy of the print was acquired in 1941 from Tyson's Book Shop of Providence.

84. Amos Doolittle. A Display of the United States of America. New Haven, 1791.

In the third state of the Doolittle plate here shown the bust of Washington in civilian clothing has been erased and replaced by a profile bust in uniform. The arms of Vermont at the lower right have been added to the display of those of the United States and the thirteen original states.

We acquired this copy of the print in 1945 from Goodspeed's Book Shop of Boston.